

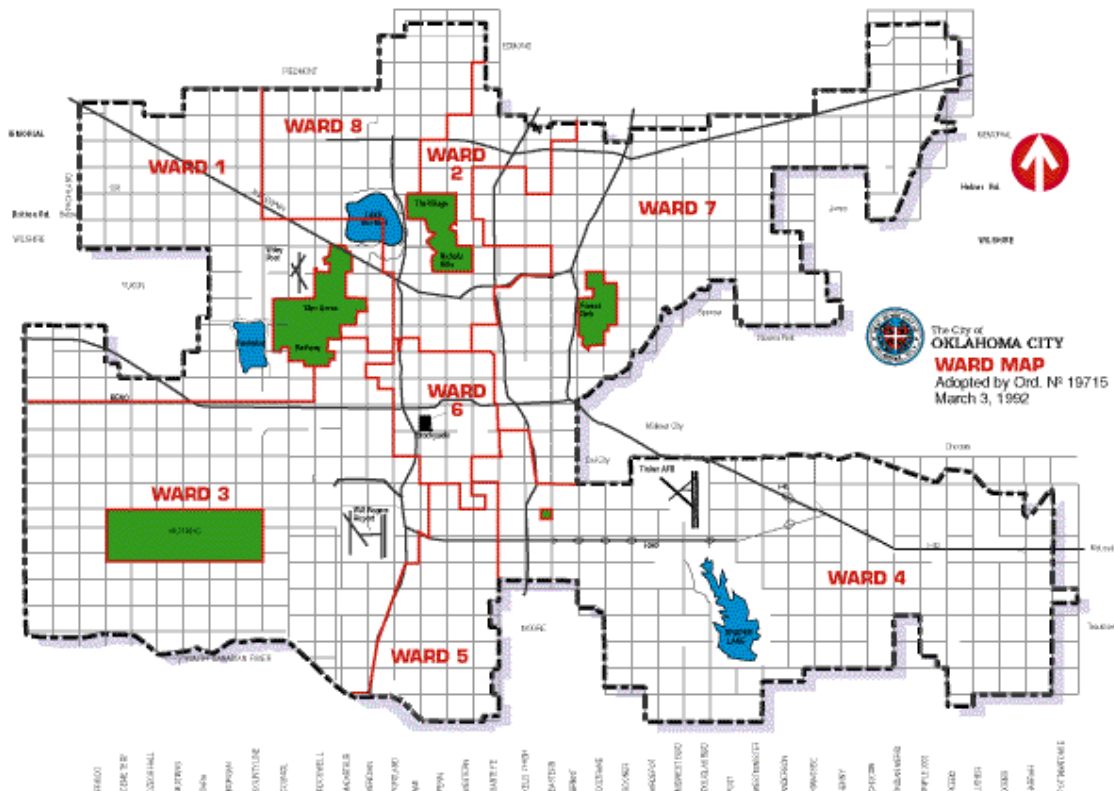
Office of National Drug Control Policy

Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Profile of Drug Indicators

August 1999



ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse staff compiled this profile by using the most recent data available from open sources. The data presented are as accurate as the sources from which they were

drawn. The information contained in this profile should not be used to rank or compare States or jurisdictions, due to differences in data collection and reporting methods.

Oklahoma City

The following profile contains information on demographics, political figures, funding, programs, crime, drug use, drug trafficking, and enforcement statistics.

Demographics¹

Oklahoma City Metropolitan Statistical Area

{PRIVATE}	
Subject	Number
Total population	958,839
SEX	
Male	466,642
Female	492,197
AGE	
Under 18 years	255,177
18 to 20 years	47,591
21 to 24 years	58,148
25 to 44 years	316,625
45 to 54 years	97,263
55 to 59 years	40,615
60 to 64 years	37,910
65 years and over	105,510
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	
White	777,589
Black	101,082
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	45,720
Asian or Pacific Islander	17,742
Other race	16,706
Hispanic origin (of any race)	34,152
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	129,557

Politics²

- Mayor: Kirk Humphreys
- City Manager: Glenn E. Deck
- Council Members: Frosty Peak (Ward 1), Amy U. Brooks (Ward 2), Jack Cornett (Ward 3), Frances Lowery (Ward 4), Jerry Foshee (Ward 5), Ann Simank (Ward 6), Willa Johnson (Ward 7), Guy Liebmann (Ward 8)
- Chief of Police: M.T. Barry

Programs/Initiatives

- Oklahoma City Weed & Seed Program was started in 1993. Some milestones achieved since 1993 include the following: successful arrest and prosecution of the worst drug and violent gang offenders in the target area; substantial reduction of open air drug markets; increase in resident's perception of safety; implementation of a police substation; high resident participation in neighborhood meetings; placement of additional community police in the target area; establishment of the Safe Haven, a drug abuse support group and a substance abuse referral network; "one-stop" approach for health, social, educational, and recreational services; establishment of youth councils; remedying of code violations; summary reports with recommendations as to restoration/conservation; implementation of Housing Rehabilitation and Ownership Program to the neighborhood; and committee prioritization of restoration problems and resources.

An important factor in the Oklahoma Weed and Seed site for 1996-1997 is evaluation. A local planning and assessment team, the Oklahoma Technical Assistance Team (OTAT), was assembled to design, guide, and evaluate the programs. In addition, Starting Right! will assist in these efforts as will Families First. A tutoring center was developed at the Oak Grove Learning Center to include computers and a library outreach center. A law enforcement handbook designed to clarify policies and procedures of all agencies involved in the law enforcement aspects will be developed. Numerous groups have provided assistance in the areas of prevention including AmeriCorps, Boy and Girl Scouts, a Latino Program, 4H Club, and Head Start. Focus will be placed on domestic violence intervention, leadership development, cultural diversity, safe homes, and community service work.³

Crime and Drug-Related Crime

- The Oklahoma Police Department has an uniformed force of 1,030 officers. The department has a central police station and five substations and covers over 2,500 police reporting districts that average 1/4 square mile in size. In addition to officers patrolling the city in cars and on foot, the Police Department includes an Investigations Bureau, an Airport Police Unit, a Helicopter Unit, a Motorcycle Unit, a Canine unit, an Equine Unit and a Lake Patrol Section. The department operates the City's Emergency Management and 9-1-1 programs. The department also has a Technical Investigation Unit to collect and protect evidence, with a state-of-the-art Forensic Lab, Drug Lab and DNA lab to process the evidence. The Police Department, partially funded by a 3/4 cent dedicated public safety sales tax approved by voters in 1990, has a FY 98/99 operating budget of \$62,898,945.⁴

- The number of index crimes in Oklahoma City decreased from 27,015 in the first half of 1997 to 23,109 in the first half of 1998.⁵

Offenses in Oklahoma City 1997-1998

Offense	1997*	1998*
Murder	35	31
Forcible Rape	219	206
Robbery	669	646
Aggravated Assault	1,483	1,496
Burglary	4,813	4,454
Larceny Theft	17,600	14,425
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,196	1,851
Arson	143	147
Crime Index Total	27,015	23,109

*January - June 1997 and 1998

- During 1998 in Oklahoma City 69.0% of arrestees tested positive for any drug. Of the arrestees that were 15-20 years old 87.3% tested positive for any drug and 76.7% of black male arrestees tested positive for drugs.⁶

Percent Positive for Drugs by Age and Race, Oklahoma City 1998

Characteristics	Any Drug	Cocaine	Marijuana	Opiates	Methamp.	PCP	Multiple Drugs
AGE							
15-20	87.3%	18.2%	87.3%	0.0%	7.3%	7.3%	32.7%
21-25	70.3	17.6	67.6	1.4	4.1	8.1	32.4
26-30	68.4	33.3	52.6	3.5	14.0	0.0	33.3
31-35	68.6	25.5	52.9	0.0	9.8	0.0	25.5
36+	61.4	34.3	32.1	2.9	7.1	0.0	19.3
RACE							
Black	76.7	37.0	57.5	0.7	0.7	6.8	26.0
White	63.2	18.1	50.8	3.1	15.0	0.0	29.0
Hispanic	45.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
Other	94.4	33.3	77.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7
Total	69.0	27.3	53.1	1.9	8.0	2.7	26.8

- Most (87.5%) of the arrestees that tested positive for any drug were arrested for a drug-related offense. Of the arrestees that were charged with a violent offense marijuana (50.0%) was the most common drug found.⁷

Percent of Male Arrestees Testing Positive for Drugs by Offense, Oklahoma City 1998

Offense	Cocaine	Marijuana	Methamp.	PCP	Any Drug
Violent	21.7%	50.0%	0%	1.7%	60.0%
Property	29.0	53.6	8.7	0	72.5
Drug	37.5	68.2	17.0	5.7	87.5
Other	23.4	46.1	5.8	2.6	61.0
Total	27.3	53.1	8.0	2.7	69.0

Drugs

- The number of drug-related deaths in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma fell 2.9% from 173 in 1995 to 168 in 1996. Methamphetamine-related deaths rose 21.9% from 32 in 1995 to 39 in 1996. The majority of decedents in 1996 were white (78.6%), and 35 years or older (69.0%).⁸

Drug Abuse Deaths in Oklahoma City, 1995-96

Selected Characteristics	1995	1996
Total drug-abuse episodes	173	168
GENDER		
Male	109	120
Female	64	48
RACE/ETHNICITY		
White	148	132
Black	19	12
Hispanic	1	1
Other	5	9
Unknown	0	14
AGE		
6-17	3	4
18-25	12	18
26-34	36	30
35 and up	122	116
SELECTED DRUGS		
Alcohol-in-comb	48	52
Cocaine	33	37
Heroin/Morphine	22	37
Marijuana/Hashish	1	1
Methadone	15	14
Methamphetamine	32	39
PCP	2	0

Total Drug Mentions	293	392
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¹ U.S. Census Bureau Web site: <http://www.census.gov>

² Oklahoma City Web site: <http://www.okc-cityhall.org/>

³ Executive Office of Weed and Seed Web site: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/eows.htm>

⁴ Oklahoma City Police Department Web site: <http://www.okc-cityhall.org/Police/Police.html>

⁵ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports January-June 1998*, December 1998

⁶ National Institute of Justice, *1998 Annual Report on Drug Use Among Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*, April 1999.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Drug Abuse Warning Network - Annual Medical Examiner Data, 1996*, July 1998

This State Profile was prepared by the ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse is funded by the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy and is a component of the [National Criminal Justice Reference Service](#) For further information concerning the contents of this profile or other drug policy issues contact:

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